

NEXT WEEK'S
COMPLETE NOVEL
IN THE EVENING WORLD

Lorraine

A GREAT
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR
ROMANCE

By Robert W. Chambers

WILL
BEGIN NEXT
MONDAY

Belgian territory are flying over the spaces between the two armies spying on all German movements. The Belgian aviators are taking every risk. The Germans have failed to get the range of any of the air scouts.

The Belgian army, heavily reinforced, holds a line running from the neighborhood of Diest and Malines to a point far southeast of Namur in Belgian Luxemburg. The French reserves, with an English army, centers at Gembloux, ten miles northwest of Namur.

The German forces along the line of the Meuse total 300,000 men of all branches of the service. Captured German officers say that direct orders from Berlin are that Brussels must be taken at all hazards.

That the German commissary department failed in the test and that this is one reason why a general advance has been delayed is stated by Belgian officials familiar with the situation. They declare that so anxious were the officers to get their commands to the front that they sacrificed equipment and that the long trains laden with the food supplies were left behind.

An official note dealing with this phase of the situation said that the rations for one entire regiment for a day consisted only of one sausage and a couple of spoonfuls of dried peas and a small square of bread per man.

Some reports declare a battle is now in progress from Liege through Belgian Luxemburg. The Liege forts are still intact. Attempts of the German forces to storm Fort Pontisse were repulsed with heavy losses, according to Belgian reports.

Night Attacks on Forts Fail

The Germans charged under cover of darkness. They carried hand grenades and heavy wire cutters. Supporting forces carried sandbags and entrenching tools so the attacking forces might entrench themselves if the first defenses were carried. Belgian machine guns swept the approach with terrible effect and the Germans withdrew in disorder.

Hundreds of additional wounded continue to arrive here. Every hospital and public hall is filled and many private houses are being requisitioned.

The captured German wounded tell pathetic tales of the slaughter. They declare that the Uhlans have lost enormously in every fight engaged.

The German loss is declared by the German officers to be due to the failure of the machine guns. Those mounted on automobiles proved too heavy for the ground over which they were moved, becoming mired and utterly useless.

Three bombs were dropped on Namur by a German aviator during the night. Five persons were wounded, three perhaps fatally.

The War Office officially announced to-day that the loss of the Germans in their operations around Haelen were 3,000 men. Arrangements are being made to burn the bodies of the dead.

BRUSSELS, via London, Aug. 15 (Associated Press)—The Belgian Ministry of War to-day officially denied the rumor that the Germans had occupied the fortified town of Diest, to the northeast of Louvain.

Germans Still Hammer at Liege Forts

PARIS, Aug. 15 [Associated Press].—An official announcement to-day says a Belgian major in command of a fort surrounding Liege contradicts the rumors that they had surrendered.

The battle is declared to be still going on.

An official statement says: "The German troops who were beaten Thursday at Diest and retreated on Hasselt lost heavily. They tried to resume the attack on the Belgians' southern flank and a German cavalry division charged. This operation was repulsed.

"The towns near Saale Pass are now entirely occupied by French troops, which yesterday took the neighboring plateau. The French artillery attacked the Germans' rear and its fire greatly helped our infantry, which had a few wounded but none killed. We found heaps of abandoned equipment, showing that the flight of the Germans was precipitate."

Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British field army, was greeted by a vast crowd when he arrived to-day in Paris. The people cheered and sang the British national anthem.

Sir John spent the day in conference with Adolphe Messimy, Minister for War, and in paying formal visits to President Poincare and Premier Viviani.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM SIGHTED ON AUGUST 10 BY AZTEC'S CAPTAIN.

Word of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which, like the German cruisers, has become somewhat of a phantom of the sea since she slipped out of New York harbor more than ten days ago, was brought to port to-day by the steamer Aztec, from Norfolk. The Aztec's skipper reported that on Aug. 10 he sighted a large vessel

steamer which he believed was the Wilhelm. He did not give her position. The last previous report of the Wilhelm was that she was sighted coaling the German cruiser Karlsruhe, southwest of Bermuda, on Aug. 6. The coaling was interrupted by a British cruiser.

Italian Ship Bringing 700. NAPLES, Italy (via Paris), Aug. 15, 1:35 P. M.—The steamer San Giovanni sailed for New York to-day with 700 American passengers on board. The Carpathia is expected to leave to-morrow, the San Giuliano on Aug. 16, and the San Giorgio on Aug. 17.

JAPAN IS EXPECTED TO DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY SOON.

TIEN TSHIN, China, Aug. 15.—Great excitement has resulted here from the announcement that all Japanese firms doing business at Tientsin have notified their agents to withdraw at once. This action is believed to have been ordered by the Japanese Government and to precede a declaration of war by Japan on Germany.

KAISER AND SIX SONS IN WAR UNIFORMS



KAISER WILLIAM AND HIS SIX SONS MARCHING IN BERLIN.

ROCHAMBEAU SAILS WITH RESERVES AS WOMEN CRY ON PIER

More Than a Thousand Aboard
Going Out to Fight for
France.

One thousand reservists went away to-day in the steamer of the French line steamer Rochambeau and at least 100 more in the cabin to share in the glory or defeat, of their country.

The pier was jammed with friends and mothers, wives and babies and sweethearts of those going away to the war. On board the Rochambeau as she dropped out into the stream the reservists, cheering and singing, crowded the rails, stood on the midship house on the poop deck and were lined in the shrouds as high up as the main track.

On the pier women were weeping, sobbing and moaning. As the Rochambeau went down the river she was met with the acclamations of friendly hands and voices, with the shrieks and roars of whistles and sirens. But the knot of women on the pier watching the receding steamer knew best what war meant.

In the cabin were a number who had to tear themselves away from the embraces of friends and relatives at the gangway. One had not more than nineteen was held by his mother and sisters until the last minute and then ran down the gangplank and hid until the lines were cast off. He could not bear to look again. Gabriel Sartori, an aviator, who came here three months ago with K. E. Morgan, was at Onosenta when he received word from his French employer, Guillerot, to return to take his place in the airship fleet. He left behind no family, no relatives and no regrets. He could not reach the front quickly enough to suit him.

Marquis de Grenier de Colligny was another cabin passenger. He had been in this country in all nine years, but returned only two years ago, after three years' service as a surgeon in the French army in Africa. He was with friends in the Cataliniks when the call came to him to rejoin his regiment.

When the first of the reservists went on board the Rochambeau they were received by the clapping of hands by a line of stewards gathered at the rail. The men and women wore the tricolor on their coats, on their breasts and in their hats. The standard of Switzerland was also seen and glimpses were had of the badge of brave little Belgium.

Women went, too, with the men in the steerage as well as in the cabin. They were the wives of the reservists. One of the men carried an accordion aboard, another a bugle and another a harmonica. There will be music on the trip.

GERMANS INCENSED OVER WASHINGTON'S WIRELESS CENSORS

Dissatisfied With State Department—German Officers to Supply News.

The German-American Chamber of Commerce received to-day from the State Department at Washington a reply to its protest against the censorship over the German wireless stations at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., while the French and British cables were without restriction. It was addressed to Heinrich Charles, Secretary, and was signed Robert Lansing, counselor, and read as follows:

Sir—The Department has received your letter of Aug. 6, relative to the use of transatlantic cables during the war in Europe and in reply informs you that the Department has under consideration the question of what method, if any, should be used to control the use of these submarine cables. I am sincerely your obedient servant.

Mr. Charles and his colleagues were much displeased with this letter and at once despatched the following telegram to Mr. Lansing:

Your letter of Aug. 13 received. Why should the wireless stations at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., remain under censorship while the Department has under consideration the general question? We must respectfully protest against this apparent continued discrimination.

Mr. Charles said that he knew that the German Charge d'Affaires at Newport was sending a similar despatch to Washington.

The German Government is to open within a day or two, according to Mr. Charles, a military and naval press bureau in this city to give to all who are interested news received direct from Germany by wireless with comment upon it by a major of the German General Staff and a high officer of the German Navy, both of whom are now in this country.

JAPANESE IN CANADA WANT TO FORM REGIMENT TO FIGHT FOR ENGLAND.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 15.—The Prime Minister of the Dominion, it was announced here to-day, has received an application from a representative Japanese on the Pacific Coast stating that a large number of the men of his race who saw service in the Russo-Japanese war, want to enlist in the Canadian expeditionary forces. He estimated that a regiment of a thousand Japanese will enroll themselves and don the Canadian uniform.

As the first expeditionary contingent has been completed the Japanese offer cannot be accepted. They may, however, be given a chance to serve in later contingents.

fourth street with 175 passengers in her first and second cabins and 1,500 in the steerage. Among the latter were 45 German and Austrian reservists.

GERMAN FREIGHTER ESCAPES CRUISERS BY DARING RUSES

Captain Paints Ship Like English Liner and Hoists the British Ensign.

After playing hide and seek across the Atlantic with hostile war vessels, the German freighter Bohemia dashed into the safety of the three-mile limit shortly before dawn to-day and went to her dock. Her hull was almost invisible in the ocean mist because of the coat of battleship drab which had been hastily plastered on her. She is the first German vessel to reach port since the European war broke out.

Capt. Miss proved himself to be a strategist of no mean ability. His ship carries a powerful wireless, and soon after leaving Hamburg, July 30, with a valuable general cargo, he learned that war had been declared. All hands were put to work covering the hull of the trim little freighter with warship gray. The British colors were hauled out from the sea chest and kept in readiness. The funnels were painted exactly like those of a White Star liner. There was nothing about the whole ship that looked German except the men, and they were kept below decks. At night all lights were hooded and portholes blanketed.

For several days the Bohemia skimmed along dodging every plume of smoke that appeared above the horizon. Then, six days ago, the British cruiser Drake rapidly approached. Up went the British colors on the Bohemia. The Drake slowed up, her officers peered through their glasses and then the Drake dipped her colors, turned and went her way. Capt. Miss' heart returned to its proper place and there was great joy aboard over having saved the ship from capture.

Late yesterday she was ready to enter the Ambrose Channel, but a British cruiser could be heard sending wireless messages, and it was judged from the vibrations she was not far away. So the Bohemia's skipper headed her down the coast and kept going until dark.

He then returned and cruised about, without a light showing, until early to-day, when the German colors were run up and the ship stole into the lower bay, where she was safe.

SEE A GERMAN TRAP FOR TURKEY IN SALE OF GOEBEN AND BRESLAU.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (Associated Press).—The Daily Mail states that the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, reported to have been purchased from Germany by Turkey, have received Turkish names and will be placed under the command of Rear Admiral Arthur H. Limpus, of the British navy, who was lent to the Turkish Government.

The Mail says that Turkey does not intend to employ the warships against Russia, and adds:

FRENCH DOMINATE ALSACE, SAYS BRITISH WAR OFFICE

It Is Asserted That They Made Brilliant Bayonet Charges and Forced the Germans to Abandon Field Kits.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The official War Office news service issued the following announcement to-day:

"The French have occupied Saale Pass in the Bruche Valley and now control all of the passes through the Vosges Mountains. In taking the German position by assault the French made a series of brilliant bayonet charges and drove the Germans out in such confusion that they abandoned their field kits.

"A French detachment disabled a German aeroplane near Woivre, bringing it to the ground and taking prisoner the aviators, two well known German officers.

"The French forces continue to advance through the Vosges Mountains and now dominate the high Alsatian valleys. In their advance the French continue to demonstrate the superiority of their artillery.

"The Belgian cavalry continue successfully to resist the German advance in the Hasselt region.

"In the Woivre district in the Department of the Meuse the French troops to-day fired at and brought down a hostile aeroplane which was flying at a height of over 1,000 yards. The two German officers occupying the flying machine were taken prisoner.

"In the same district a battalion of French light infantry put to flight a battalion of German landwehr, taking forty prisoners.

"The German offensive is for the moment arrested in Upper Alsace and there are indications that the French have made progress on that side.

"There are indications that the Germans are moving forward in force in an attempt to turn the allies' extreme left. The artillery of the latter is proving much superior to that of the Germans, while the German infantry has found it impossible to break through the line of the allies. Several bayonet charges have been attempted, but so far the lines of the allies have held.

"The Government has no reason now to doubt that the German officers and men on the battle cruiser Goeben and the cruiser Breslau have already been replaced by Turkish officers and men."

Citizens Who Interfere to Be Shot, Warns Germany

BERLIN (Via Rome), Aug. 15 (United Press).—The German Government to-day notified the governments of France and Belgium that, beginning to-day, all private citizens interfering in the slightest degree with the advance of the German army, will be immediately shot. This notification is in response to the charges fathered in Belgium and France that the German army of invasion was violating the rules of civilized warfare.

The notification is couched in the most formal language. It calls attention to the alleged slaying of German officers and men by Belgian citizens firing from the seclusion of their homes. It declares that Germany has been fighting the soldiers in the field, but that it is now compelled to resort to extreme measures and insists that civilians shall take no part whatever in the opposition to the army. Then, in conclusion, the German note says:

"If the war thus assumes a brutal character it will not be the fault of the German nation. German arms are fighting the enemies of Germany. If private citizens are to be slain because they participate in the war the blame must be assumed by France and Belgium, and not by Germany, which is driven thus to act in self protection."

Italy Refuses Transit To Austria's Troops

ROME, Aug. 15.—Relations between Italy and Austria were near the breaking point because the Italian Government refused to permit four army corps to pass across Italian territory to reinforce the German army in Alsace.

Austria demanded the right in accordance with the existing treaty. Italy refused, the Foreign Office declaring that Italy intended to preserve her neutrality at all hazards. It is officially announced that any violation of Italian territory by any of the belligerents will be opposed with armed force.

Turkey Mad for War; Many Want to Aid Kaiser

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LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent says: "It is officially reported from Constantinople that the German warships Goeben and Breslau are cruising the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus and are capturing merchant vessels. It is said that a wave of madness is running through Constantinople. The Party of Union and Progress dominates the government and with Enver Pasha as its leader is dictating a pro-German policy. There is, however, strong opposition to it and internal conflicts are anticipated. The people are even saying that Constantinople itself may be the scene of the second battle of Navarino."

Russia Has 2,000,000 Men On Austrian-German Line

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says that, according to reliable information from St. Petersburg, Russia has mobilized 2,000,000 men on the German and Austrian frontiers and 500,000 on the Turkish and Roumanian frontiers, while 3,000,000 men are held in reserve.

Montenegro troops, aided by the inhabitants of Herzegovina, according to advices from Rome, successfully are invading Austria, whose blockade of the Montenegrin coast has practically ceased.

A despatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, to the Exchange Telegraph Company officially denies the occupation of Scutari by Montenegrin troops and also all other reports of hostile intentions against Albania.